

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

historic name The Hollow

other names/site number The Boyhood Home of Chief Justice John Marshall VDHR FILE No. 030-0803

street & number East Corner of SR 688 - Leeds Manor Road and North of Marshall School Lane

city or town	Markham	(North of)	vicinity	X	not for publication N/A
--------------	---------	------------	----------	---	-------------------------

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 22643

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official	Date
----------------------------------	------

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official	Date
---	------

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

Date of Action

_____ determined eligible for the
_____ National Register

See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceThe Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 (ruin)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 (ruin)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Total	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="checkbox"/> Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Field
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="checkbox"/> Single Dwelling (Vacant)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Outbuilding (Vacant)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Processing Ruin
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Field
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ COLONIAL: Hall-and-chamber _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ STONE – Sandstone; Limestone _____

roof ☐ METAL - Tin _____

walls ☐ WOOD - Weatherboard _____

other ☐ CORNICE - Wood _____

☐ CHIMNEY – Stone _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 ARCHITECTURE POLITICS/GOVERNMENT INVENTION

Period of Significance 1763-1773

Significant Dates 1763

 1765

 1772

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

 Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

 X preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

 previously listed in the National Register

 previously determined eligible by the National Register

 designated a National Historic Landmark

 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

 X State Historic Preservation Office

 Other State agency

 Federal agency

 Local government

 University

 Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 322.32

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1- 17 760020 4311980 2- 17 760100 4312280

3- 17 760200 4312480 4- 18 240200 4312580

 X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) OK

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) OK

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian

Organization: Millennium Preservation Services date 19 June 2003

street & number: P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118

city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20188-0312

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Learning Tree Farms LLC, David C. Collins, PhD

street & number 2814 Motor Avenue telephone 310-837-8485

city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90064

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

7. Summary Description:

The 322-acre Hollow property is situated approximately twenty-four miles northwest of the county seat in Warrenton and about four-tenths of a mile north of the village of Markham in northwest Fauquier County. The parcel lies in a valley known as Wildcat Hollow and the "hollar" as it is defined by the formation of the Blue Ridge with Wildcat Mountain to the west, Naked Mountain to the northeast, Little Cobbler, Red Oak and Buck mountains to the southeast and southwest.¹ The Hollow tract itself is bordered on three sides by roads. Leeds Manor Road (Route 688) is on the west, the road to Beulah Baptist Church runs north along part of the east property line and Marshall School Lane borders on the south. This last road presently concludes about 300 feet east of the driveway and may have been named for the home school taught by James Thomson at Thomas Marshall's house in the 1760s. A tall grassy highway berm is on the south side of this road followed by the four-lane Interstate Route 66, Rose Bank, the nineteenth-century home built overlooking the railroad station, and John Marshall Highway (Route 55) in the village.

The Hollow dwelling stands on a ridge facing south toward Markham. It is approached by an early dirt farm road leading north from Marshall School Lane. This road passes by the west side of the dwelling. A circa 1980 frame pole cattle barn with a standing-seam metal roof stands approximately eighty feet from the southeast front of the dwelling. The only other extant outbuilding is a circa 1915 one-story, one-bay, weatherboard frame chicken house with a standing-seam metal gable roof about twenty-five feet behind the house at its northeast corner. The sixteen-square-foot stone foundation of the meat house remains behind this building.

A recent wire fence of approximately 100' x 150' protects The Hollow dwelling and the dooryard from grazing cattle. Another roadbed is beyond the east side of the fence, followed by three terraces or slopes which appear to be more manipulated by man than nature. A row of old Mulberry trees with interesting branch formation and a large black oak stand on the edge of the third terrace. The demolished ruins of the frame, two-story house, built about ten feet out from the south front of the dwelling in circa 1900, partly cover what appears to be a stone foundation of a bank barn or other outbuilding, but it has not been investigated. The east field continues to slope down to a brief south-to-north run from Goose Creek where a mid-twentieth-century, man-made pond is at the northeast. A stone wall along Beulah Baptist Road borders the southeastern boundary of the property, and it turns to the west and continues through The Hollow acreage toward Leeds Manor Road, serving to separate the more even crop land on the south from the higher grazing land with limestone rock outcrops to the north. The orchard of a neighboring farmer can be seen on the distant northwest hillside.

This Markham vicinity has maintained its rural agricultural use since settlement in 1765. There are a few farmhouses distanced by large acreage tracts along Leeds Manor Road, and the G. Richard Thompson Wildlife Management Area is about two miles past The Hollow to the northwest. A welding shop is far out of site of The Hollow along with Hartland's Orchards and the Strother-Green Cemetery, where former owner (1877-1917) James R. Green rests, located on Belle Meade Road, which is the continuation of Marshall School Lane on the west side of the Manor road. This area lies within the perimeter of the original 330-acre Thomas Marshall leasehold. Except for the mid-1970's intrusion of Interstate Route 66 that sliced through the southernmost boundary and separated the Rose Bank dwelling and meat house of nineteenth-century significance, the property retains its 1765 leasehold integrity in feeling and association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

Dwelling House, contributing building, 1763-1764:² The Hollow dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, three bay, frame building with an uncoursed fieldstone foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof. An uncoursed stone exterior-end chimney leans into the west gable. The *south front elevation* has a tall, boarded-up, mortise-and-tenon-framed window with T-headed wrought nails fastening a remnant of back band west of the slightly off-center board-and-batten door. The original window to the east was lengthened in the nineteenth century for a second door that is vertical board patched with tin on the outside, but flat-paneled on the interior. Although no sash remains in the windows, their size indicates the likelihood of nine-over-nine sash similar to the fully extant window at Yew Hill in Delaplane. Early common mortar survives on the foundation beneath later repointing with Portland cement, but several of the stones have fallen away below the southeast door, partly caused by the porch sill of the demolished circa 1900 house. However, wrought rose-head nails fasten two split lathing strips to the underside of the hewn sill here, measuring thirty and forty-one inches in length. Combined with the breadth of the opening in the foundation and stones faced for jambs, this suggests earlier framing for a cellar window, and the lath strips may have served to shim the upper frame.

Tin flashing to the lean-to roof of the east-side-entry porch of the now-removed frame south house remains on the facade. While the original weatherboard on the dwelling was largely replaced in the twentieth century, the lean-to-porch roof of the former house protected the Period I beaded (one-half inch) and beveled cladding on the south elevation from the southwest corner to the near-center entrance. This apparently original covering is attached with a prominence of wrought rose-headed and T-headed nails. Small tin patches are present on this elevation, and some pieces of plywood prevent water penetration. No cornice remains on this elevation, leaving the rafter ends visible. Several rafters at both ends have inexplicable peg holes horizontally through them. A wooden or lead gutter was considered, but attaching it to the rafters instead of the eave above the cornice would be awkward.

The *east gable end* has no first-floor openings at present, but eighteenth-century headers for former doors were discovered at both corners when several twentieth-century weatherboards were removed for closer examination. The northeast opening may have been a window for a period, but this remains uncertain without full exposure of the framing. Although down braces are common in the corners of timber-frame buildings, the north and south corner posts were mortised for them, but there are no peg holes to fasten their tenons. Therefore, the unusual openings on this east end appear to have been original to the house, and the circular-sawn infill studs centered under the headers with cut nails indicate their enclosure in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The heavy sill on this east side is also circular sawn, indicating a repair. Circular-sawn studs are toe-nailed with wire nails to the upper girder between heavier pit-sawn studs in a span of six-and-one-half feet, just three inches narrower than the stone chimney width on the west end. The addition of these toe-nailed infill studs where earlier mortises are absent, appears to have been intended to fill a void and strongly suggests that a chimney stood on this east end prior to the early twentieth century. A slightly off-center tin-covered garret window is above in the gable.

A six-foot-nine-inch wide uncoursed fieldstone exterior-end chimney stands against the *west side*. This chimney begins to lean heavily into the house at the shoulder, as much as twenty-eight inches at the top. Although repointed with a flush joint in Portland by Alvin Baird during Ted Lake's ownership, the fieldstone was mortared with lime and clay.³ A freestanding stack above the shoulder is more typical of 1760s chimney construction, leaving questions about its authenticity. A plywood-covered garret window is on the south side of the chimney. Plywood also covers the inner broad-axed down brace and studs at the lower northwest corner of the chimney.

The *north rear elevation* is three bays wide, in keeping with the front. A boarded-up nearly-centered door is flanked by two boarded-up window openings. The circular-sawn west jamb, reworking of the header with cut nails and an infill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 3

circular-sawn east jamb provide evidence that the door was moved twenty inches to the east in the nineteenth century. A piece of plywood covers the weatherboard above the foundation on the lower northeast corner of this facade. The north rear foundation appears in better shape than that on the south, and no indication of cellar windows is seen here. Three original beaded weatherboards remain below portions of the molded cornice, also of the first period.

Interior Dwelling:

The *cellar* is entered through a later opening near the northeast corner of the west hall floor. It currently has a shallow earthen floor about five feet from the pit-sawn joists, probably due to the underlying bedrock. Deeper excavation revealed what appears to be a plaster floor above some sections of bedrock.⁴ The stone walls and joists retain residue of whitewash, used to brighten the dark space which does appear to have been lit by windows on the south front. Internal stone walls are at the east and west ends for which no logical purpose could be found following intensive study other than to provide additional support for the one-foot broad hewn summer beam that extends several feet beyond the east.⁵ Support for this theory is evidenced in the eastern interior wall where the stones were not keyed into the north foundation and probably not into the south where repointing hinders analysis. The north foundation stones were actually cut out, and the end of the east wall pushes into it.⁶ Thus, the addition of the east interior wall is contributing to the structural deterioration of the foundation. The continuous hewn front sill, dated to 1763, and plates in the garret are of Period I, further dispensing with an argument for additions to each end. Furthermore, being less than two feet to the west and under four feet on the east also does not warrant enough of an extension to justify the labor unless it occurred before the wood frame was constructed. If these internal foundation walls were not later built to give additional support to the heavy summer beam, Thomas Marshall may have realized that the typical sixteen-foot-square or sixteen-by-twenty-foot tenant house would be too confined for his growing family, and immediately extended it out several more feet. The east interior wall does have a niche in the northeast corner that may have been opened at one time for access from the exterior which will be more fully explored when the house is repaired and restored.

The *first floor* has an eighteenth-century hall-and-chamber plan. (Southerners referred to the parlor as the chamber in inventories during this period.)⁷ The larger hall in the west was originally heated by a now-enclosed fireplace and contained the boxed stairs in the northeast corner. The lower winder portion and steps to the floor of the stairway were flipped over into the east chamber when the back door was moved twenty inches eastward in the nineteenth century to better align it with the front door. As designed originally, cross ventilation through the entrances was impossible, and this change created a more symmetrical dwelling house. An early twentieth-century replacement paneled door is in the north entrance, and the board-and-batten door on the front is of the late nineteenth century. However, it is surrounded by a fine Period I architrave with an ogee or cyma-reversa back band fastened with wrought nails. Window openings face one another on the south and north walls. The mortise-and-tenon-joined architrave of the south window is attached with wrought nails, with a ghost of a back band evident. The door and window trim retain evidence of Spanish brown paint under later layers.

The walls and ceilings of the hall are presently finished with Period II ten-to-twelve-inch-wide, beaded, horizontal boards with several coats of peeling white-to-grey lime wash. This circa 1800, mill-sawn, hall paneling is fully attached with wrought rose-headed and T-headed nails, except for the east partition wall which has nineteenth-century cut nails in the vertical boards. An early weathered board-and-batten door with H-L hinges and leather washers swings into the east chamber on this partition. This door has numerous lock holes showing long exterior use, and its height fits the south door opening where it likely belongs. The dividing wall is awkwardly cut around the south front door frame and would have been relocated from its former position along the back wall of the boxed stairs in the chamber during the nineteenth-century rear door and step alteration. The beaded mill-sawn horizontal boards on the walls in the chamber have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 4

stened with nineteenth-century cut nails. Careful removal of some of the wall and ceiling boards in both rooms revealed the holes for lathing nails in the studs and joists. Further, pieces of lath were discovered between the present ceiling and pit-sawn girders on the east and west ends. One on the east side was also burned, another layer of support for a chimney on that elevation. Thus, the hall and chamber were most certainly plastered in Period I or at least prepared for the finish.

The hall received paneling in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century or early nineteenth century, while the chamber wall boards were applied later around 1820 judging by the discovered crossover cut nails.

There is also considerable early plaster residue on the exposed stone chimney in the hall which further supports other evidence that wall plastering was indeed executed. The mantel is a crude board laid upon wood L-brackets. The original mantel and surround have not survived. Although many of the stones in the hearth have detached, its framing is largely intact. The six-inch-wide floor boards are a circular-sawn replacement, with wire nails and remnants of linoleum. In the east chamber, a flat-paneled door has replaced the former window on the south wall. Two panels of roofing tin cover the bottom of the northeast corner where the cut for the former door is clear, but there are longer circular-sawn boards over the southeast door, both discerned from the exterior. The north window has no sash, but the frame is original. Three-inch-wide, circular-sawn, floor boards are in this east chamber. This east end apparently endured water penetration for some time since the last floor joist and sill had to be replaced, and the end of the summer beam is rotted or otherwise damaged.

The *garret* has a two bedchamber, central passage plan and appears to be largely Period I construction throughout, including the poplar floors, hewn and pit-sawn oak rafters, collar beams and joists. The "feet of the rafters rest on a [continuous] pit-sawn false plate, which is in turn nailed to the tops of the joists with wrought nails. The joists themselves are notched over the plate."⁸ The rafters have traditional pegged mortise-and-tenon joints at the ridge. The ceiling of the west bedchamber retains sections of early common lime plaster, and the generally four-foot long, split lathing strips are fully attached with wrought nails, indicating a first-period finish. The angled side knee walls of wide horizontal boards with whitewash residue are attached to the riven oak studs with cut nails, probably a Period III alteration. The knee walls are not original since wrought lathing nails and plaster residue carry down the rafters to the plate indicating a rarely seen fully plaster-finished garret. The eight-to twelve-inch-wide hewn floor boards are tongue and grooved and joined with splines or strips of poplar in the west bedchamber. The peg holes to tighten these boards remain in every other joist. This technique has only been seen in one other Fauquier County dwelling house at Mt. Independence, built circa 1780 for Maj. John Thomas Chunn on Crooked Run. It has now been "restored," thus removing the period evidence.⁹

The fireplace on the west end has been enclosed on this floor as well, but evidence of the original shallow hearth framing, typical for a small bedchamber fireplace, remains in the floor. Although the existing chimney condition does not indicate two separate flues, the presence of the hearth "makes it very likely that there had been a firebox here at the time of original construction."¹⁰ The window opening on the south side of the chimney has wrought nails into the rabbet joint connection to the hewn studs which also appears of the first period. The east bedchamber has a circular-sawn, wire-nailed window jamb on the east wall, placing it in the very late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Yet, to the north of this present boarded-up opening, a rabbet joint is cut in the hewn studs which are heavily weathered below sill height to the floor on facing sides where the Period I window was most certainly located. This situation of the window more to the north originally allowed clearance for the strongly evidenced east chimney stack to its south. Apparently, this window was repositioned toward the center after the chimney collapsed or was removed in the end of the nineteenth or in the early twentieth century. The purpose of the opening relocation was for more symmetrical center placement of the window and to better illuminate the dark central passage through the door of this east bedchamber.

fa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 5

Although the poplar floor boards in both upper chambers are pit-sawn, planed, gouged for leveling at joists and finally fastened with wrought nails, the distinction between the rooms is the spline-joined tongue and groove in the west, while the boards are ship-lapped on the east. One can only question whether the flooring in each room was performed simultaneously by different joiners who used different methods or the result of a slightly later application. Yet, neither bedchamber could go unfinished for long due to the rapid expansion of the Marshall family. A section of horizontal partition remains on the riven studs at the northwest corner of the east bedchamber. The wrought-nailed lathing strips in this bedroom have not retained plaster. Of particular interest is the effort to detail this private attic sleeping space. In addition to the plaster finishing above the primary floor, which is unusual for a leasehold house in this period of the eighteenth century, the door frames into the east and west bedchambers were elaborated with a fine half-inch bead in Period I.

This eighteenth-century Virginia house has endured minor alterations considering its 240 years of existence, largely caused by neglect and environmental impacts, or to improve ventilation and illumination and partly influenced by a desire for symmetry in the late Georgian period. The two-story, timber-framed, late-nineteenth-or early-twentieth-century south addition was non-invasively attached and removed without damage to the façade in the 1980s. Unlike too many of Fauquier County's early houses, The Hollow was not absorbed and swallowed within a monumental addition. Representing the second oldest dated house in Fauquier County and retaining its original form, recognizable floor plan, design, materials, and workmanship, the finely-detailed Hollow dwelling house retains very high architectural integrity.

Meat House Ruins, contributing site, circa 1763: Used as a trash dump at least until 1959, judging by the Virginia license plate, a plastic ladies' eyeglass case and labeled product jars of the period, the stone foundation has recently been carefully revealed.¹¹ The foundation measures sixteen-by-sixteen-feet square representing a typical meat house size in Fauquier County and the South. The entrance jambs are on the south side facing the frame chicken house and, more appropriately, the dwelling. A circa 1900 walnut tree is growing into the meat house at its northeast corner and is likely responsible for much of its deterioration. A circa 1929 photograph shows the building as stone up to the eave where weatherboard rises to the peak on the gable ends.

House Ruins, non-contributing site, circa 1900: The frame house built off the south front of Thomas Marshall's dwelling and connected only by the flashing of the roof of its porch was demolished and pushed to a pile down on the east slope. It does not contribute to the period of significance.

Chicken House, non-contributing building, circa 1915: This is a one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded frame building with a patched standing-seam metal over wood shingle gable roof. The entrance is at the southeast corner of the east elevation. A raised wooden floor now serves as storage for an antiquated refrigerator and other discarded items. With the loss of several weatherboards especially on the west side and overtaken on the north and east with thick circumference vines, the building is threatened with neglect and root penetration of the overhanging walnut tree behind the meat house.

Pole Cattle Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1980: This frame pole barn has a metal roof and stands well off to the southeast corner of The Hollow dwelling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 6

NOTES

¹ Slave Baptism Authorization dated 28 December 1828 by Thornton Ash for bearer Alfred for the liberty to apply for admittance to the Baptist Church "in the hollar" in the Upper Goose Creek Baptist Church Records, 1801-1859, Mss4 Up653 b, Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

² William J. Callahan and Edward R. Cook, PhD., "Tree-Ring Dating of The Hollow House, Markham, Fauquier County, Virginia," November 2002, 6; Herman J. Heikkinen, Ph.D., "Final Report, The Last Year of Tree Growth for Selected Timbers within "The Hollow" As Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology" (Blacksburg, Virginia: Dendrochronology, Inc., July 1996), 4.

³ Henry C. Green, telephone interview by author, 15 June, 2003.

⁴ Josh Duncan, David Weese, Mike Klein and Emily Lindveit, "Archaeological Survey and Excavation at *The Hollow* Markham, Virginia" (Fredericksburg, Virginia: Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 2002), 18.

⁵ Peter Sandbeck, Architectural Historian, "The Hollow: Architectural Investigation Report" (Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 11 July 2000), 12.

⁶ Duncan, et al, 2002.

⁷ Camille Wells, PhD, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia, telephone interview by author, 11 April 2003.

⁸ Sandbeck, 17.

⁹ G. Edward Ashby, Fauquier County historic stonemason during collaborative architectural investigation of The Hollow, 11 July 2000; T. Triplett Russell, "Fauquier County Virginia Survey of Farm Places," (n. p., 1984), 672.

¹⁰ Sandbeck, 18.

¹¹ Fauquier County historic stonemason G. Edward Ashby, Tommi Grogg and architectural historian Cheryl Shepherd investigated the meat house ruins on 24 November 2002 to confirm the size and confirm the function of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 7

8. Statement of Significance:

The Hollow meets three areas of significance relating to the themes of architecture, politics/government and invention from 1763 through 1773. Thomas Marshall arrived in Prince William County in 1753 as a planter. Four years after the birth of his son John, he received appointments as Fauquier County's principal surveyor and magistrate. He quickly rose to leadership roles commanding the county militia and election to the House of Burgesses where he served on the most politically powerful committees with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Between 1763 and 1764, Thomas Marshall built the dwelling named for the valley that surrounds it and for the famous boy who grew up within its oaken walls. Although worn with time and neglect, the frame, colonial hall-and-chamber Hollow house is distinguished for its rare 240-year survival without invasive additions or alteration of its original sixteen-by-twenty-eight-foot form. Thomas Marshall invented a revolutionary true meridian surveying device called Marshall's Meridian Instrument and which the General Assembly endorsed in two legislative acts. Possessing a contributing circa 1763 meat house site, a non-contributing frame chicken house, a non-contributing frame pole cattle barn and a non-contributing frame house ruin, The Hollow continues to have very good integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Justification of Criteria

The Hollow is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C. The property meets Criterion B for its association with Col. Thomas Marshall who steadfastly rose from a backwoods planter to a respected gentleman surveyor, influential and multi-term member of the House of Burgesses, county sheriff, clerk of the court, honored soldier and inventor. Praised by his son as his only intelligent childhood companion, a watchful parent and an affectionate instructive friend, Thomas Marshall was the foundation of the nation's most celebrated Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Hollow applies to Criterion C for its architectural significance. Commonplace in the eighteenth century, a colonial hall-and-chamber Virginia house that still possesses its original form, materials and craftsmanship without envelopment within a larger addition or becoming secondary to one is especially rare, particularly in the Hunt Country of the Piedmont.

Historic Context

Error! Main Document Only. The Hollow stands on a portion of the 2,925 acres of land on Goose Creek situated in Prince William County and granted by Lord Fairfax to Charles Burges of Lancaster County in 1731. After the establishment of Fauquier County from Prince William, Thomas Ludwell Lee and his wife Molly of Stafford County and Col. Richard Henry Lee with his wife Anne of Westmoreland County possessed the Burges grant. On the 12th of October 1765, the first seven parcels of the patent were sold as lease lots, and Thomas Marshall of Fauquier purchased the second largest with 330 acres "whereon the said Thomas Marshall now lives."¹¹ A typical three-life lease, the indenture designated Marshall's wife Mary and son John as the other two. The Marshall family held the only lease to state that the grantee was already in residence, and no conditions other than the payment of five pounds of annual rent were placed upon him. The other six indentures required tenants to build at least a sixteen-foot-square dwelling house plus a twenty-four-foot-long by twenty-foot-wide tobacco house and plant one hundred apple trees. All would pay five shillings annual rent, except the lessee of the unimproved and largest 350-acre tract, who was

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

charged five pounds, because the crop value of the land was more valuable to the landlords.¹¹

Section 8 Page 8

Thomas Marshall enjoyed the special permission to build his house before 1765 because he had obviously agreed to serve as the agent for the Lee brothers on their Goose Creek tenement. Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Marshall were well acquainted as members of the House of Burgesses since their respective elections in 1757 and 1761.¹¹ At this time, Col. Lee resided at Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, and his brother Thomas Ludwell Lee lived in Stafford County, both a considerable distance from their landed estates in Prince William and Fauquier. Richard Henry Lee confirmed the role he desired of his special tenant when he wrote to Patrick Henry on the 26th of May 1777, "Col. Thomas Marshall was one of my Tenants & Collector in Fauquier."¹¹ Further support for his important service is seen in Mr. Marshall's signature as witness on all of the other indentures.¹¹

Thomas Marshall (1730-1802)

The Lees' preferred tenant Thomas Marshall appears to have been the great grandson of the Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland County who described himself as a carpenter in his will recorded in 1704 in which he gave property to his son William. This last Marshall fathered John "of the forest," as referred to by his great grandson Charles in a letter to genealogist Paxton and which a later biographer learned was how the gentry labeled poorer early settlers who lived in woods removed from a river.¹¹ John of the forest owned about two hundred acres of marshy land on Appomattox Creek in Washington Parish and held nineteen slaves at the time of his death, which does not suggest absolute poverty.¹¹ The

planter sent his son Thomas to classes taught by the parish's Rev. Archibald Campbell. Thomas would become a skilled land surveyor, but whether he was bound as an apprentice, received on-the-job training by a tradesman or self-taught remains unknown. Following his father's death in 1752, Thomas acquired the wet and overworked Tidewater farmland from his mother Elizabeth Markham Marshall but chose instead to emigrate northwest by the Potomac River to Prince William County where boundless un-surveyed land presented greater opportunity. A deed of "bargain and sale" suggesting a fee-simple purchase from Frederick Fishback and his wife for an undisclosed number of acres on the 22nd day of October 1753, documents Thomas Marshall's first known presence in Prince William.¹¹ The court further admitted to record an unspecified deed from John Huffman to Thomas Marshall on the 23rd of September 1754, and one of these parcels from the second generation of Germantown settlers on Licking Run probably had a frame house standing similar to the one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide, Tilman Weaver House.¹¹ Marshall married Mary Randolph Keith, the daughter of Rev. James Keith of Turkey Run Church and Mary Isham Randolph, and their first child, future Chief Justice John Marshall, was born on the 24th of September 1755.¹¹ Surely relieved, the new father joined the Prince William County militia commanded by Major John Frogg in October. Records do not shed a bright light on his activities that awarded rank during the French and Indian War, but in the years following and before the Revolution, George Washington called him Captain Marshall.¹¹

Thomas Marshall continued to gain significant status as a public servant and legislator in his own right, aside from being the father of a future Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Upon the formation of Fauquier County in 1759, the first court appointed him Justice of the Peace and the principal surveyor of the territory of the emerging local government. The appointment as Fauquier County surveyor required the endorsement of the Virginia Surveyor General and the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary.¹¹ This accomplishment marked his rise in society for "Virginia's eighteenth-century surveyors were recognized among their class-conscious contemporaries as gentlemen – members of the gentry whose right to govern polity and economy, as well as to set cultural standards, was seldom questioned."¹¹ As Thomas Marshall's future record verifies, colonial surveyors frequently rose to leadership appointments commanding the county militia and election to the House of Burgesses where their attire

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

was no less fashionable than the satin-coated gentry. They also had the means to construct their own frontier mansions "if sometimes **Section 8 Page 9**

less imposing than the grand Palladian edifices built along the lower James, [they] were of impressive style within their own regions."¹¹

The court next appointed Thomas Marshall to gather and compose the first list of tithables for adult inhabitants in Fauquier. Among the listed, he is shown as owning three slaves, Jacob, Hannah and Juba. His father left him Jacob and Hannah in his will.¹¹ As county surveyor, the court ordered the payment of four hundred pounds of tobacco to him for his services in February of 1760. While the breadth of that particular service period is unclear, the amount exceeded the usual fee paid to surveyors in the Piedmont at the time by fifty pounds.¹¹ The next year, Fauquier County freeholders distinguished Thomas Marshall by electing him as their representative in the House of Burgesses. A second major accomplishment for the prominent frontiersman occurred in 1761 when Governor Fauquier appointed "Gentlemen" Thomas Marshall, George Washington, Fielding Lewis, William Green and Thomas Rutherford as commissioners of the militia for the counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, Frederick, Hampshire, Loudoun and Prince William.¹¹ Captain Marshall and his esteemed colleagues were responsible for defending and protecting the frontiers of these colonial counties against the incursions and depredations of the Indians and overseeing the accounts for military arms, provisions, payment to the troops and other expenses.

Appointed to the Committee of Trade in the House of Burgesses in November 1762, the next month the assembly granted his requested leave of absence until the end of the session for unknown reasons. He actually did not return to

Williamsburg for twenty-three months. Although the Fauquier Court reappointed Thomas to collect tithes and as Justice of the Peace and Court of Chancery, his responsibilities for the county did not increase.¹¹ Surveyor "Thom Marshall" did survey and plat the 13,038-acre division of the late Charles Burges's grant east of Goose Creek and separated by Crummy's Run in March of 1763.¹¹ While biographers of John Marshall claim that his father was an agent and surveyor for Lord Fairfax at this time, confirmation has not surfaced. Yet on the 3rd of March 1763, the Frederick County court ordered him to survey and plat 1,086 acres of land within its boundaries to settle a dispute between Thomas Conway and Peter Ruffner. Dated 26 April 1763 and signed in his traditional hand, "Thom Marshall," the original document is filed at the University of Virginia among business and legal papers of the Marshalls regarding the Raleigh Colston portion of Leeds Manor in Frederick County. This might suggest an involvement with the proprietor or just be a coincidence of his profession. Nor is he among the identified surveyors of the Northern Neck between 1710 and 1780, but he is listed as a quit rent collector for Lord Fairfax in 1778 which would designate him as his agent in the late eighteenth century.¹¹ Thus, Marshall's sabbatical does not appear to be connected to any obligations to the Lord Proprietor, but his requested absence from legislative duties occurs during a significant year in his life, and the explanation follows under the heading of architectural significance.

Upon his return to the House of Burgesses in the fall of 1764, he resumed his position with Richard Henry Lee on the Committee of Trade, chaired by Benjamin Harrison.¹¹ Thomas Marshall was among his fellow Assemblymen including Patrick Henry to pass the defiant resolutions against the Stamp Act in May of 1765. This was the year, of course, when Marshall officially held a signed lease for his land and home on Goose Creek which one historian noted was:

a one-and-one-half story frame house, with two large rooms to each story. This was considered a fairly large house for Fauquier County in that period and indicated Marshall's growing financial and social standing. In making this change, Marshall moved from a small-farmer neighborhood to one of large landowners. Henceforth he was to be associated with the latter rather than the former, and thus may be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

said to have entered a new phase of his career. From now on, he was to continue to increase in political power and to prosper financially. The pioneer of Locking [sic] Run had become the squire of the 'Hollow.'¹¹
Section 8 Page 10

The squire sold the fee-simple Germantown home of 250 acres to John Ariss for 250 pounds on the 26th of August 1765, another indication that the family had left the residence prior to the date of the Goose Creek leasehold indenture.¹¹

Thomas Marshall and his wife Mary had five children upon moving to "the hollar," future Chief Justice John (1755-1835), Elizabeth (1756-1842) Mary and James Markham (1764-1848).¹¹ Mary bore three more children the next two years when Judith arrived in 1766 followed by twins William and Charles in 1767. Both years were professionally eventful for Thomas Marshall as well. Fauquier County renewed his 1763 commission as Justice of the Peace and further established him as one of the leading members of the local judiciary with appointment to the quorum of the court. The governor chose Marshall over two other candidates and bound him to the high constitutional office of sheriff of Fauquier County in 1767. In addition to keeping the peace, his faithful responsibilities involved issuing warrants, precepts and collecting all quit rent fines. Within minutes of taking the oath of office, "Gent" Sheriff Marshall protested that the county jail was insufficient.¹¹ Although not a son of the gentry class, since his settlement in Fauquier, Thomas Marshall had risen in social status from a common planter to a respected gentleman of high integrity through his service as surveyor, magistrate, representative in the House of Burgesses and sheriff of the county.

The future Chief Justice would have been nine years old when the family moved up to The Hollow after completion of the house in the fall of 1764. The rapid accomplishments of his father showed that his education within the parish of his boyhood home in Westmoreland had served him well. In his brief autobiographical sketch for Justice Joseph Story in 1827, John did not specifically name his Hollow home but proudly praised his father for his wisdom and guidance:

My father possessed scarcely any fortune, and had received a very limited education; -- but was a man to whom nature had been bountiful, and who had assiduously improved her gifts. He superintended my education, and gave me an early taste for history and for poetry. At the age of twelve I had transcribed Pope's essays on Man, with some of his moral essays. There being at the time no grammar school in the part of the country in which my Father resided I was sent, at fourteen, about one hundred miles from home, to be placed under the tuition of Mr. Campbell a clergyman of great respectability. I remained with him one year, after which I was brought home and placed under the care of a Scotch gentleman who resided in my Fathers family. He remained in the family for one year, at the expiration of which time I commenced reading Horace and Livy. I continued my studies with no other aid than my dictionary. My Father superintended the English part of my education, and to his care I am indebted for anything valuable which I may have acquired in my youth. He was my only intelligent companion; and was both a watchful parent and an affectionate instructive friend.¹¹

As John Marshall described his education, he probably realized that he was providing a glimmer into his father's similar schooling in the backwoods of Westmoreland County that must have developed principled values, inspired a curiosity for knowledge and formed a commitment to serve his country. Too young to achieve comprehensive understanding of Pope's essays while living in Germantown, much of the future Chief Justice's paternal instruction in grammar, handwriting and poetry must have occurred at The Hollow between 1764 and 1767 for his proficiency of transcription at twelve. Marshall biographers report that Thomas sent his eldest son to the academy of his former tutor Archibald Campbell in Washington Parish during his fourteenth year.¹¹ It was common for clergymen to be the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

first educators in Colonial Virginia providing tutoring within the parish church, in the home of a parishioner or outside under the shade tree for children from outlying plantations, especially for those who chose to live in the frontier.

Bishop Meade identified the Scotch tutor John Marshall referred to as James Thomson who came to Fauquier in 1767 or

Section 8 Page 11

1768 and after a year returned to Glasgow for ordination.¹¹ For John to be fifteen at the time of Thomson's tutoring at The Hollow, the year should be after the formation of Leeds Parish and appointment of Thomas Marshall to the vestry in 1769.¹¹ In fact, the parish advertised for a minister in the 15 November 1770 *Virginia Gazette*. Apparently, Thomson served the year of his deaconship for the newly formed parish, and to the benefit of his children, Vestryman Marshall offered the young pastor residence at The Hollow in exchange for tutoring. Upon the expiration of his deaconship, James Thomson returned to Scotland for full ordination into the priesthood. Counting the Scottish tutor, Thomas, Mary and their ten children at the time, thirteen people dwelled within the four-room Hollow house until 1771.¹¹

The 1769 General Assembly session marked Thomas Marshall's rise to prominence as one of the most politically powerful leaders through his stance on the Committee for Propositions and Grievances, Committee for Religion and the Public Claims Committee. He shared this honor with fellow committee members George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Richard Bland and Archibald Cary, all recognized as the most important individuals in the colony. The Gentlemen legislators redefined existing county boundaries by creating new jurisdictions, improved colonial transportation by furthering laws that established roads, ferries and bridges, investigated grievances brought against public officials and claims against the colony at a cost to the treasury.¹¹

One of Thomas Marshall's most significant achievements while living at The Hollow was his invention of a true meridian surveying device which he called "Marshall's Meridian Instrument." Intended to make surveying more precise, the General Assembly in February 1772 passed an act directing that all surveys and plats be obliged to the true meridian and suggested that the method to do this is "none more simple, or better adapted to a Surveyor's Purpose, than that proposed by Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL of Fauquier, who first proposed an Amendment of the Act directing Surveys of the Land. His Instrument is cheap and portable, and the method of using it is easily learned."¹¹ Even Thomas Jefferson owned one, for he wrote "Marshall's meridian instrument mahog cin/20" in his circa 1784 list of his scientific instruments.¹¹ Also a skilled surveyor, Jefferson's notes inform that the instrument was finely encased in mahogany and cost twenty pounds or perhaps dollars. Colonial surveyors dealt with inferior instruments which failed to determine magnetic declination with accurate compensations because the meridian directional needle would not lie still when it was supposed to come to rest, and surveys of the time were often fraught with errors. Williamsburg merchant Edmund Dickinson advertised the tool in the 7 May 1772 *Virginia Gazette*:

GENTLEMEN Surveyors, and others, may be supplied with Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL'S new invented Instrument for finding the VARIATION of the Needle by the Subscriber. This Instrument is extremely simple and cheap, and will be singularly serviceable to Surveyors if the Act takes Place which obliges them to return Plot and protract their Surveys by the true Meridian.

Demonstrating full endorsement and confidence in Thomas Marshall's invention, in May of 1773, the General Assembly passed an amendment to the 1772 duties act requiring that surveyor's use the true Meridian or be

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

penalized and again suggested the gentlemen use the "cheap, portable and easily learned" Instrument made by Thomas Marshall and available at Mr. Dickinson's in Williamsburg.¹¹ Unfortunately, an extant Marshall's Meridian Surveying Instrument has not been discovered to date, and the measure of its success since 1773 has not been documented. Still, at the time of its invention, Thomas Marshall's Meridian Surveying Instrument must have been a revolution in the art of surveying to have impressed the endorsement of the House of Burgesses in two legislative acts. Of course, the inventor himself was among the Assemblyman who lobbied for and endorsed the scientific breakthrough.

Section 8 Page 12

By 1773, Mary was again expecting. Her husband had been reelected to the House of Burgesses, but resigned to accept the position as Clerk of the Court of Dunmore (now Shenandoah) County.¹¹ Having lived at his second home the same amount of time as the Germantown house, Thomas Marshall paid Thomas Turner a substantial sum of 900 pounds and ten shillings for fee-simple ownership of a 1,700 acre-plantation, still on Goose Creek, but on the east side of Cobbler Mountain on the 13th day of January 1773.¹¹ Nine months later, Thomas assigned the 330-acre lease of The Hollow, "whereon the said Marshall now lives," to John Webb of Northumberland County for the lives of the original lessees, meaning that when he, Mary and John died, the property would revert back to the Lees. Leaving a 330-acre leasehold, Marshall had definitely leveraged himself to the ranks of a gentleman with a landed estate. However, while he built a slightly larger seven-room, one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling at "The Oaks" where five more children were born, the house would have no finishing finer than at The Hollow.¹¹

Thomas Marshall returned to the House of Burgesses as Fauquier County representative in 1774 as the tension with British rule heightened and signed the resolution of non-importation drafted at Raleigh Tavern.¹¹ A witness of Patrick Henry's notorious "Give me liberty or give me death" speech, he told his son John that it was "one of the most bold, vehement and animated pieces of eloquence that had ever been delivered."¹¹ When the War for Independence began, the newly promoted Major Thomas Marshall served as a field officer in the "largest and best known of the minute battalions, carrying the furling coiled rattlesnake flag which warned 'Don't Tread on me!'"¹¹ Commanded by Col. Patrick Henry, Lieut. John Marshall stood alongside his father. Considered an honor, the battalion fought in the Battle of Great Bridge in December 1775, the first Virginia battle of the war.¹¹ Transferred to the 3rd Virginia Regiment of Foot in 1776, he rapidly rose to colonel after the Battle of Princeton, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 13 August 1776 and earned full Colonel status on the 21st of February 1777. Noted for scrupulousness, Colonel Marshall reorganized the 3rd Regiment by recruiting only patriotic colonists, sans British loyalists and deserters. Recommended for bravery by George Washington to the Virginia Artillery Regiment in 1777, through his command, this militia became "Marshall's Artillery."¹¹ Colonel Marshall concluded his war service with its disbanding in 1781. Named surveyor of Fayette (Kentucky) County, all but the adult children moved to a new wilderness between 1783 and 1785 where he defined the state boundary, continued to serve his country and helped establish a new western frontier.¹¹ Col. Thomas Marshall died the year after President Adams appointed his eldest son John Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This monumental achievement must have been the proudest moment for the father John Marshall revered, but the greatest misfortune is that he did not live another year to see his son establish the superiority of the U. S. Constitution.

Praised as his only intelligent childhood companion, a watchful parent and an affectionate instructive friend, Thomas Marshall was the foundation of the illustrious Chief Justice John Marshall. He influenced his children by personal example in his own determined rise from a backwoods planter to a respected gentleman surveyor, magistrate, influential and multi-term member of the House of Burgesses, sheriff, public servant, clerk of the court, honored soldier, inventor and teacher. The loving father eloquently revealed his lifelong doctrine when he wrote a grief-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

stricken letter to John following the death of daughter Lucy. Speaking of his grandson, "Tell [Mr. Ambler] to be careful to sow the seed of virtue and honor early in his breast – to make it virtuous rather than learned, if he cannot make it both."¹¹ Undoubtedly, Thomas Marshall sowed those seeds by teaching his fifteen children to respect the authority and equity of the law and to improve nature's gifts because five of his sons became lawyers, one a clerk of the court and the seventh was a physician.¹¹

The Hollow - Thomas Marshall's Colonial Hall-and-chamber Dwelling House
"The Boyhood Home of Chief Justice John Marshall"

Section 8 Page 13

In his poignant eulogy to Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835, Horace Binney provided the earliest associating reference to the location of his boyhood home for which the house was named. "After residing a few years at Germantown, the father removed with his family about thirty miles farther west, and settled in the midst of the mountains east of the Blue Ridge, at a place called 'The Hollow' in a country thinly peopled and destitute of schools, but remarkable for the salubrity of its atmosphere and the picturesque beauty of its mountain scenery."¹¹ Also recognized by the Marshall family as "The Boyhood Home of Chief Justice John Marshall," the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, colonial hall-and-chamber house has long been a local landmark.¹¹ In 1998, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources acknowledged this nationally significant mid-eighteenth-century dwelling with a highway marker that begins, "In 1765, John Marshall, then nine, moved with his family from his birthplace 30 miles southeast of here to a small, newly-constructed wood frame house known as 'The Hollow' one-half mile to the north. The house, built by his father, Thomas Marshall, was his home until 1773. . . "¹¹ Dulany deButts, the eighty-year-old, great-great grandson of Chief Justice Marshall grew up at Edward Carrington Marshall's Innis, north of The Hollow. He emphatically states that from one generation to the next of his renowned family, rooted in Fauquier, each child learned by tradition that the lonely frame house on the hill was indeed their ancestral home where Thomas and Mary Marshall raised the nation's greatest Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. deButts is remindful that since first settlement in the mid-eighteenth-century, "Markham hasn't had a great influx of new folks just a new generation or two of the same families" who were related to the Marshalls or well-acquainted with the later owners. "That seems to be hard for historians to grasp and every day the house deteriorates."¹¹

Suffering from decades of neglect during trustee ownership since the 1970s, a non-profit organization formed in 1981 to seek measures to preserve the Marshall residence. Their extended purpose has been to:

obtain historical and architectural evaluation in order to achieve National Register listing, to procure, preserve and distribute historical data on the individuals whose formative years were spent in the dwelling, their contribution to state and national history and to present this building and property on which it stands (when restored to its original state) to the public in a manner in which it can serve as a witness to the way of life of the early settlers of Fauquier County, Virginia.¹¹

The Friends of the Hollow have worked with limited funding, and without ownership, to mothball and limit rapid deterioration of the home where Chief Justice John Marshall spent his boyhood years. Still, the house is in poor condition and needs immediate attention. The tenons of joists in the cellar are pulling out of mortises as wildlife furrow under the foundation and current heavy rains further the erosion of soil and fabric.

Although an earlier two-hour preliminary architectural investigation in the 1980s indicated that while it was possible for the house to be dated to the 1760s, the interior wainscoting with a narrow bead in the west hall and the 1815 textbook date of when wrought nails fell out of use, led toward a later eighteenth to early nineteenth-century

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

construction potential.¹¹ However, the doggedly intensive, multi-phased and multi-disciplined evaluation during the last three years examined deeper into the structural system and found layered evidence supporting earlier plaster finishing under the horizontal paneling and greater understanding of later alterations as described in Section 7. Architectural analysis of materials, technique, tool marks and nails does involve an awareness of the date range of use influenced by availability, road development, travel, craftsmen, economic factors and tradition in the locality. Ultimately, the thorough architectural evaluation since 2000 overwhelmingly supports the 1763-1764 confirmed date of construction for The Hollow.

Section 8 Page 14

Throughout his life, Thomas Marshall was a hard-working man, who, because of monetary necessity to support his large family or for personal satisfaction, held more than one occupation simultaneously and still served as a member of the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. Since his first election to the House in 1761, he held the position continuously until leaving Virginia for Kentucky, except for resigning during his tenure as sheriff of Fauquier County and the year he was clerk of the court in Dunmore County. He actively participated in the sessions either in Williamsburg or by conducting appointed services on various committees which would place him in different parts of the Commonwealth. In spite of this busy life, Thomas Marshall took only one leave of absence from his legislative duties in the House beginning in December 1762 until the 30th of October 1764 session.¹¹ This time frame is significant, and dendrochronological, architectural and archaeological evidence supports it being for only one reason.

This period coincides with two scientific dendrochronological studies conducted in 1996 and 2002 that concluded the oak trees of his frame house on Goose Creek in northwest Fauquier were felled after the growing season of 1763 and immediately hewed into structural members before the next fall. The tree-ring dating analyses concurred that storage of the heavy oak timbers was highly improbable because there are wide gaps in joints and slued broad-axe check marks showing post construction shrinkage of green wood. The oak members have no evidence of post-felling insect tunneling or fungi activity under still-existing bark. Furthermore, by all supporting documentary evidence, Thomas Marshall was the first to arrive and reside on this 2,925-acre grant, a relative frontier in the 1760s, and all framing members are pit-sawn or hewn. A hardwood to begin with, oak becomes especially hard with age and is "much, much easier to work while green."¹¹ Thus, with all of his professional and public obligations, Captain Marshall needed the leave of absence from the distant House of Burgesses to build a new frame home for his expanding family on a larger, arable leasehold in northwest Fauquier.

Archaeological studies have determined that "historic sites cluster near road networks, and on top of, or near the tops of, hills or ridges because of the desire to leave prime bottom land open for agricultural purposes."¹¹ As the first resident and agent on the Burges-Lee tract, Thomas Marshall obviously had his choice, taking the second largest but best environmentally situated parcel. Foremost, the earliest colonials sought arable land with plentiful water sources for drinking, bathing, food, agriculture and transportation. The latter being supplemented by land travel on Native American trails and developing colonial roads. As western migration moved colonists from the rivers of the Tidewater inland to the Piedmont, settlement followed natural springs, streams and creeks. Marshall's parcel was sufficiently supplied by water. Goose Creek ran entirely along the southern boundary, Wildcat Hollow meandered from the north line fully to the south center of the property, and several streams coursed from them. Interestingly, Wildcat Hollow Run is called Sawmill Run in 1835 with Cabin Run flowing westward from it within Marshall's tract.¹¹ Lying at the foot of Naked Mountain, the distant north pastures behind his dwelling site are still today marked with limestone outcrops where Thomas Marshall surely found plentiful stone for construction of the foundation and stone chimney(s) as well as timber from the forest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Access to this unsettled frontier grant had become easier since 1751 when the Prince William County court appointed overseers to improve the western trail from Calmes (Manassas) Gap eastward across the Shenandoah Road.¹¹ This passage is the present-day John Marshall Highway running from the Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge through Markham east to Route 17, the road to the Shenandoah, Winchester and south to Fredericksburg. The Fauquier County court ordered further surveys and improvements to this Manassas Gap Road east to Thomas Watts' and Robert Ashby's on the Winchester-Fredericksburg Road between March 1760 and October 1765. Also by the 1760s, a road from Fredericksburg and Falmouth to the Lord's Manor lands would cross the road to Culpeper south of Warrenton and pass through Thomas Marshall's leasehold about 800 yards from his dwelling site. While the road network is important for

Section 8 Page 15

settlement, the presence of Thomas Marshall on Goose Creek in the early spring of 1764 further evidenced by his appointment to assign tithes to clear and view the way of proposed alteration of the Manassas Run Road, is significant. At the time, Goose Creek was a good distance by horseback from his former Germantown home on Licking Run in southern Fauquier, and his new house was probably already standing, and prominently positioned on the top of the hill to provide good visibility toward all approaches and overlooking his outlying agricultural fields. Also typical of the eighteenth-century plantation setting, situating the frame dwelling back from the Manassas Run/Gap Road allowed the traditionally long entrance way up to the mansion.¹¹ Similar distance from the main road fronting the house is seen at The Hollow's nearest contemporaries, Yew Hill (dated 1760-1761) and Summerset on Route 17, about four and eight miles to the east. Historian Rhys Isaac recognized that Virginia gentry such as Landon Carter, Robert Beverley and Richard Henry Lee situated their plantation mansions on the river while their manor lands for leasing to "common planter" tenants were removed from major waterways, "so that the vast majority of the total [colonial] population lived amid fields and trees along lesser creeks [where they built] the humbler Virginia house."¹¹ Thomas Marshall was more than a common planter, however, and he did build with the probable assistance of slaves Jacob and Juba the Virginia house, "a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with two rooms on the ground floor and a chimney on the gable at one or both ends. It was covered with unpainted riven clapboards, made by splitting four-foot lengths of the oak timber that was so plentiful in the country."¹¹ The only discrepancy in this description is that Marshall used slightly longer poplar wood planed with a one-half-inch bead for clapboarding of the exterior oak timber. It is not surprising that the father of John Marshall built a frame house, for seventy-seven percent of the dwellings planters advertised in the *Virginia Gazette* between 1736 and 1780 were built of wood which remained plentiful, of course, in Colonial America and on the unsettled Goose Creek.¹¹ One of America's premier architects, Thomas Jefferson noted that "the private buildings are vary rarely constructed of stone or brick; much the greatest portion being of scantling and boards," and he seemed relieved that they were quite "perishable."¹¹ Surely then, President Jefferson would not be surprised that President James Monroe was born in a one-story, three-bay-wide, "modest wood-frame house" in Westmoreland County, that appeared little different in original form than the one his General Assembly colleague built at The Hollow.¹¹

Thomas Anbury observed in 1779 that houses in Virginia "are most of them built of wood, the roof being covered with shingles, and not always lathed and plastered within, only those of the better sort that are finished in that manner . . ."¹¹ Thomas Marshall's house was of the better sort, for substantial evidence also reveals that he fully finished the interior hall and chamber ground floor rooms as well as the two attic bedchambers with plaster. The attic, called the garret when so finely finished, had a center passage where wrought lathing nails for the ceiling and side walls of the stairwell survive. Colonial Williamsburg architectural historians recently investigated The Hollow and noted that "it is rare to have this type of fully developed plastered passage on the attic level of a house of this size, especially if we date this construction to 1764. Such a passage gave a great deal more privacy than was then

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

customary to both of the bed-chambers at this level. There is no evidence that these partitions were ever moved or otherwise altered."¹¹

The door surrounds into the flanking garret bedchambers further distinguish Thomas Marshall's Virginia house. Although plain door frames are far more common in private attic family quarters of an eighteenth-century colonial hall-and-chamber house, remnants of the wrought-nailed architrave in the west chamber clearly show exceptional detailing with a planed half-inch bead. Unusual on a high-style Georgian dwelling where decoration seldom carries above the primary floor, this Period I elaboration is especially rare in a mid-to-late-eighteenth-century vernacular colonial hall-and-chamber house situated on a tenement in the remote frontier environs of the Piedmont.

Adding to the architectural significance of Thomas Marshall's Hollow house, is the mitered hearth framing in the rarely-

Section 8 Page 16

seen spline-joined poplar floor in the west bedchamber of the garret. Combining the evidence of the certain fireplace in the west ground floor hall and the strongly-indicated east-end chimney, this second-floor fireplace demonstrates that apparently the Marshall family, including the future chief justice, enjoyed three heated rooms, which is remarkable for a surviving 1763-1764 house so far from the Tidewater. Robert Ashby's Yew Hill undoubtedly had two gable-end chimneys originally for a frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide house with a lesser width of just under twenty-seven feet, and so does Summerset. There is substantial architectural evidence that The Hollow also had a chimney at the east end. Refer to the 2003 first floor plan for the location of two later circular-sawn, infill studs inserted between the first pit-sawn stud from the north front and the next pit-sawn stud, a span of six-and-one-half feet, just three inches narrower than the stone chimney width on the west end. A significant discovery is that these circular-sawn studs are toe-nailed with wire nails into the upper girder where expected earlier mortises are absent. If there had been mortises to receive the tenons of earlier studs, one might argue that rot or insect damage caused replacement of the vertical member. The sill is also circular-sawn and a replacement member, so the toe-nailing of the infill studs to it is not unusual in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The second indication of an east-end chimney is the original location of the second-story window more to the north where interior signs of its certain execution include the rabbet joint cut in the hewn studs which are heavily weathered below sill height to the floor on facing sides. The present more centered window was inserted in circa 1900, judging by the circular-sawn jamb fastened with wire nails. This more northern situation allowed clearance for the strongly evidenced east chimney, and the rhythm is more in keeping with the window location on the west gable end. There does not appear to have ever been a hearth in the east garret bedchamber, however, because the poplar floor planks are pit-sawn, gouged over the joists for leveling and fastened with wrought nails. The floor in the chamber below is nineteenth century, similar to its wall paneling. Thus, there is no hearth presently. Access for study underneath is denied because the cellar is partial. This east end apparently suffered some trauma to have lost the apparent chimney, sill, the end of the summer and chamber floor which can be further explored during restoration. However, there is more architectural evidence to support Period I execution, and not just intention, of the east-end chimney because of the certain garret window relocation and the later method, tools and nails used to insert the studs. Had the builder intended to have a chimney on this end and changed his mind during construction, late-eighteenth-century workmanship would be present. He would not have left the upper end girder unsupported in the center, especially when its ends were less braced because of doors flanking the chimney. Archaeology could not find evidence of a chimney on this east end, nor could one be ruled out. The west-end chimney, like the foundation of the dwelling, has only a single stone course below grade. Late nineteenth or twentieth-century landscaping appears

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

to have caused heavy disturbance around the house, and the stones may have been used in the two-story house built on the south in circa 1900.¹¹

Although Thomas Marshall and his wife Mary appear to have subscribed to the belief expressed by the Chief Justice, "the events of my life are too unimportant, have too little interest for any person not of my immediate family," written and artistic primary-source documentation of a chimney on the east end of the house does exist.¹¹ Rev. Norman Fitzhugh Marshall, the great grandson of Chief Justice John Marshall who grew up at Bergen two farms north of The Hollow in the late nineteenth century, and his cousin Ellen Harvie Smith corresponded between 1936 and 1939 while the former was having an etching made of the home to give to the John Marshall House. He was interested in her memories and photographs and ultimately found the selected, undated, black-and-white to accurately depict the house he remembered the summer of 1876 when he stored sucrose [sugar] inside. Since the circa 1916 picture of The Hollow in Beveridge's book showed only the west-end chimney, he apparently wanted verification of his recollection of an east-end chimney.¹¹

Section 8 Page 17

In a 1936 letter, Rev. Norman Marshall rough-sketches a first floor plan of the house he described as having two rooms up and down from memory. The plan is closely accurate, showing the larger hall as sixteen-by-fifteen feet and the chamber as twelve-by-fourteen feet. Obviously, he obtained these incorrect room measurements from Beveridge, and the elderly gentleman "believe[d] the E. rooms were of log & the W. rooms were added."¹¹ Exterior chimneys are drawn on both gable ends, and the rear fenestration is right. He probably forgot the southwest window on the front, but he does show a door south of the east chimney on the east end. Speaking of the extant west chimney the next year, the Reverend informed that "a negro who lived on the place in 1935 told me the old chimney (one of two) was still there."¹¹ He further wrote that he would be contacting Aleck Green who would know the facts. Alexander G. Green was the son of James R. Green who owned The Hollow when it was part of Rose Bank between 1877 and 1917. In October of 1937, Norman

Marshall related to Ellen Smith that A. G. Green had responded that no fire had occurred before or after 1916 to destroy any part of John Marshall's house and that he "understood the original cabin is now standing – which is log – my father some 30 years or so ago had this weatherboarded & added a 2 story wing in front of it." He then continued, "In 1876 the building had weatherboards. It also had a chimney on the E. end. I have no information when that E end chimney was destroyed."¹¹

Ultimately, the compilation of images gathered by Norman Marshall, including the north setting with Naked Mountain behind the house, produced an etching by artist Elizabeth Wilkins showing the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, weatherboarded frame house with a gable roof and an exterior-end stone chimney at each gable. Having supplied Ms. Wilkins with Beveridge's photograph of the watercolor of Oak Hill as a guide in which the first-story window sash is muddled, she appears to have eight-light casements in The Hollow house windows and did put dormers on the wood-shingled gable roof. The Reverend explained, "there were no such windows in the second story of the original [house]."¹¹ The stone meat house stands northeast rear. He and his cousin titled the image, "The second home of John Marshall 'The Hollow,' near Markham, Fauquier County, Virginia, as recalled by Norman F. Marshall, a great-grandson."¹¹

Beyond having three heated rooms and the distinction of design details on both floors, the original form as a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, weatherboarded frame, eighteenth-century dwelling is nearly a classic vernacular colonial hall-and-parlor/chamber "XY1" house intensely studied by architectural historians Henry Glassie

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

and Dell Upton. As Glassie has observed on other Virginia houses of this period, the primary entrance "piercing" is slightly off center and the hall with the stairs is square and larger, while the chamber is less wide and smaller. In fact, the first floor plan is similar to the Stratman House that Dell Upton investigated in Surry County.¹¹ The stair location and doorway between the hall and chamber are identical, and one of The Hollow's east-end openings, a door, on the south side of the chimney is shown on the Stratman House.¹¹ In the latter, however, the front and back exterior door openings are opposite, which is where The Hollow differs. Originally, the north rear door of the Marshall house was nearly two feet out of alignment with the near-center front entrance, which would have made the back elevation more asymmetrical and inhibited air flow. Such disparity of front-to-back entrances is unique and can only be explained by the builder's determination to have three steps on the floor of the hall rising to the winders of the boxed stairway which is a more graceful and comfortable foot approach, but not a necessary design. One step would not have caused the back door to be shoved westward. Thomas Marshall may have decided against a steeper and fully contained box stair with narrower winders out of concern for his child-bearing wife carrying young children to the upper bedchambers when they were not sleeping in the hall.

Section 8 Page 18

The study of eighteenth-century dwelling houses advertised for sale in the *Virginia Gazette* by architectural historian Camille Wells determined that "even the prosperous and privileged dwelt in structures that were small."¹¹ Rising in stature as a planter, surveyor, magistrate and county representative to the House of Burgesses, however, Thomas Marshall built a sizeable dwelling in Fauquier County in 1763-1764. Specifically, the house is sixteen-feet-four-inches deep with a length of twenty-seven feet eleven inches, or overall, sixteen-by-twenty-eight-feet in dimension. Twelve years after his departure from The Hollow, Fauquier County compiled a 1785 census, enabled by the General Assembly, in which four of the twelve enumerators gathered dimensions of the dwelling houses. In fairness, however, two of these enumerators sporadically obtained dimensions instead of complete lists for all residents. Still, this documentation offers a measure of comparative data for the significance of the size of Thomas Marshall's Hollow leasehold residence. Among the 211 total of dimensioned houses, 164 were smaller than Thomas Marshall's, only 35 were larger than and 11 equaled its size. The staggering statistic that seventy-eight percent of the dimensioned dwellings were smaller twelve years after its actual construction, further establishes the architectural significance of the Marshall family's far-from-humble dwelling at the foothills of Naked Mountain in the frontier hollow of northwestern Fauquier County.¹¹ Explaining away the confusion caused by the log cabin myth portrayed by earlier historians and two descendants of former owners of The Hollow is a moderate challenge. This is not one of the legends begun by Beveridge, however, but Paxton certainly may be held responsible for influencing Thomas Marshall's many descendants who took an author's word without question.¹¹ It is misleading that the 1876 boyhood memory of Rev. Marshall recalls a log house, but during the 1930s site visit by his corresponding cousin Ellen Smith, she did not catch the discrepancy when some of the timber framing was exposed by missing weatherboard. It may be that the heavy broad-axed timbers were no different than logs to her.¹¹ Not a single photograph or drawing has surfaced to confirm these log accounts. In 1937, the WPA surveyor labeled the house Thomas Marshall's cabin of bare log, but there are several reasons strongly suggesting that she surveyed the wrong house. On the survey form, she entered none for weatherboarding, one brick chimney, eight small panes in the windows, three large and two small rooms inside plus a ladder stairway. Furthermore, the #382 Thomas Marshall Cabin is sited incorrectly on the Virginia Historical Inventory Map south of the railroad track opposite Route 724 in Markham. Archaeology conducted all over Thomas Marshall's 330-acre original leasehold found no eighteenth-century artifacts in this lowland and extreme southeastern corner of The Hollow tract.¹¹ Fictional folklore labeling frontier houses cabins or of log and the influence of nineteenth-century Jacksonian cabin mythology bear some responsibility for expecting a 1763 boyhood home of the Chief Justice of the United States to be a log structure. As the gentleman farmer/ former postmaster of Markham

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

explains, "People have a great way of saying old houses are log when they aren't."¹¹

After Thomas Marshall and his family left The Hollow, John Webb lived in the house for only six years, dying in Fauquier in 1778 and owning a "pair fire tongs," another indication of at least two fireplaces, using one for each floor.¹¹ A pair might have moved from the hearth in the hall to the suspected fireplace in the east chamber. Williamson Webb received The Hollow from his father and had sixteen Negroes, six horses, nine cattle and a zero rate of crop coverage in 1787, showing a continuation of tenant farming.¹¹ He assigned the leasehold to William Withers in 1792 who would purchase the property in fee simple from the second generation of the Lee family two years later.¹¹ Merchant Nimrod Farrow acquired The Hollow property in 1806, but he had previously purchased eighty acres on the northeast boundary where his graveyard presently remains near an early nineteenth-century house.¹¹ Because he did not own any other parcels at this time and because of the location of his cemetery, it appears that Nimrod and his wife Dolly continued to live on the eighty-acre tract. If the land tax records can be trusted, however, no buildings stood on the eighty-acre parcel in the mid-1820s, but enumerators were often confused by undetermined boundary lines of an owner of multiple adjacent

Section 8 Page 19

tracts. Increases in total tax values on the former Marshall tract begin occurring in 1815 coinciding with Farrow's 1814 purchase of 114 acres on the east side of The Hollow and known to have a standing mill, later called Springfield. Nimrod Farrow has three mills on Goose Creek in 1815 including the merchant mill built on the southern boundary of Thomas Marshall's former leasehold. He may have built a circa 1815 miller's house behind the merchant mill which would later be enlarged by next owner Col. Turner Ashby and named Rose Bank for the flowers planted by his wife Dorothea.¹¹

In 1819, Farrow gave only a small triangular lot of land in the southwest corner of the old leasehold intended to contain the "meeting house that had been built for months and years" and sufficient front yard for up to one thousand white people, a yard to accommodate three hundred colored people and another for horses and carriages.¹¹ Returning from Dauphine Island on Mobile Bay, Alabama where he had lost great sums of money as a public works contractor of the new fort in the mid-1820s, Farrow discovered more buildings with additional land and timber loss than he had initially authorized. This community with a few nineteenth-century stores, dwellings and the meetinghouse would favor him with the name of Farrowville. The fortification debt forced Farrow to sell the rest of the property he had acquired from Withers and his mills through various deeds of trust that eventually led to public auction. Col. Turner Ashby bought the circa sixteen-acre portion containing Thomas Marshall's dwelling, the merchant mill and related buildings in 1827.¹¹ The family, including the future Gen. Turner Ashby, lived in Rose Bank behind the merchant mill with, "Thomas Marshall's house on the back of the farm."¹¹

In February of 1850, John Marshall's son Edward Carrington Marshall, the newly elected first president of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, acquired Rose Bank including his grandfather's house and renamed the property and village Markham after his great grandmother. Demonstrating an emotional bond, Edward C. Marshall also called the property the "home place."¹¹ Simultaneously, he also bought the rents of tenant Edward Hall, shown as a miller living in the household of miller/farmer William H. Page in the 1850 census. Apparently, Mr. Hall leased the Rose Bank merchant mill, but The Hollow dwelling may have provided a residence for Marshall's free black carpenter Richard Gaskins.¹¹ While living in the Markham dwelling facing the village, Edward C. Marshall could oversee his father's boyhood home from the back porch and the building of the Manassas Gap Railroad from the south front. An old timer reported that he tore down the merchant mill south of Rose Bank because it blocked his view of the railroad construction.¹¹ The 1865 land tax records reveal that the Markham Station dwelling had burned with a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

\$4,000 value. Simultaneously, the Civil War left the railroad in ruins, plunging Thomas Marshall's grandson into debt. Still, the rebuilding of Rose Bank appears to have begun four years prior to its sale to Baltimore merchant William A. Loney, who apparently never removed from Maryland, and would only retain the enlarged 240-acre portion of the Marshall home place until 1877 when farmer James R. Green acquired the tract.¹¹

Mr. Green used The Hollow dwelling to shelter his black farmhands. Also a carpenter, around the first decade of the twentieth century, he built a two-story, frame house above a stone foundation about ten feet off of the south front, instead of enlarging the historic Thomas Marshall dwelling. Immediately or shortly thereafter, Mr. Green carefully leaned a shed-roofed porch from the corner boards of the new house over to the one-and-one-half-story residence. Circa 1930 photographs reveal that the porch roof came to rest into the weatherboards and was fastened by nails into tin flashing in a most non-invasive way. Weatherboard enclosed only the west side of the porch, and this caused no ill effect to the colonial dwelling.¹¹ He probably had two families living inside The Hollow, which is why the southeast window is now a door, but they desired more living space or separation. It is doubtful that thirteen people ever again lived in The Hollow after the Marshalls vacated. Considering the easiest option of tearing out the end walls and building wings onto

Section 8 Page 20

Thomas Marshall's house, James R. Green was surely aware of the past and respected the historic value of the former boyhood home of John Marshall. His deliberate act of preservation protected the historic integrity of The Hollow and has established its significance as a rare surviving example of the uncompromised form of a colonial hall-and-chamber house.

Ultimately, the descendants of James R. Green deserve a great deal of respect and appreciation for watching over The Hollow for the last century and a quarter, even though their direct ownership ceased in 1917.

Beginning its life as a tenant house for Fauquier County's patriarch of the Marshall family and the Chief Justice himself, The Hollow dwelling appears to have had one fee-simple resident between 1794 and 1806, and thereafter provided shelter for white and black farmhands for Rose Bank. It is known that at least since the 1920s until The Fauquier National Bank became executor for the Katharine Jones Lake Estate in 1970 that black tenants resided in the house south of the Marshall dwelling. The Bingham's, whose daughter Alice married Lester Ewell on the west front porch of the two-story house, were the very last residents of The Hollow.¹¹

One undated, handwritten essay by Nellie Waller, titled "Markham" discovered during intensive background research bears discussion. Apparently between 1870 and 1875, Nellie visited Markham, and was so struck by the "small village nestled in the very heart of the Blue Ridge" that she wrote to "tell something of the homes of two of the most noted men of their day Gen. Turner Ashby and Chief Justice Marshall."¹¹ Nellie portrayed Rose Bank as:

a quaint old house [that] seemed as if it were entirely composed of gables and windows . . . standing on the railroad above Markham, it strikes you at once it must have been the home of some illustrious leader . . . just back of it farther up the side of the mountain side is to be seen a small heap of stones entirely covered with vines once the home of one of Virginia's greatest lawyers and Statesman Chief Justice Marshall.¹¹

Stone piles, overgrown, vine-covered buildings and ruins are quite common on Piedmont farms in northwestern Fauquier County. Ms. Waller's identified placement farther up the side of the mountain suggests that she looked for the Marshall residence in the wrong place because the extant 1763-1764 dwelling house stood on a stone foundation faraway from the side of Naked Mountain. Furthermore, the stony terrain and slope would have prohibited Thomas Marshall from constructing his dwelling on the mountainside. Nellie was obviously taken with the most recent and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

widely celebrated heroics of Confederate General Ashby whose former home had been reconstructed, enlarged after the Civil War and become still more imposing. By comparison, the architectural status of the tenanted Marshall house most likely would not have caught the visitor's attention because she perceived the boyhood home of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to be as aristocratic and stately as the birthplace of the "Knight of the Confederacy."¹¹ Ultimately, the evidence produced from the multi-disciplined layers of research, architectural, dendrochronological and archaeological evaluation bear more weight than this unsubstantiated essay.

The Center for Historic Preservation of Mary Washington College conducted an archaeological survey and excavation around The Hollow dwelling, dooryard and in the partial cellar during 2001-2002 to aid architectural evaluation. Among several interesting discoveries, portions of what appears to be an earlier plaster floor above bedrock underneath the earthen cellar which remains under study. The Center recalled the occurrence of plastered subterranean floors in a dairy/cold storage area at Mount Vernon. Results yielded a possible late eighteenth-century occupation of the area judging by the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1770) creamware (1762-1820), handmade wrought nails and pearlware. The archaeologists noted that, "the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware is significant because it is

Section 8 Page 21

the only artifact found during the entire project which truly represents the beginning of the time period in which the Marshalls occupied the Hollow tract of land [and concluded that] a 1760s date of construction is possible."¹¹ The Center recommended surveying the entire Hollow tract as an essential first step towards the location of eighteenth-century features and artifact concentrations.

A second archaeological survey was conducted at The Hollow in 2002 by the Center. This time the evaluation extended beyond the present owner's perimeters to cover the entire 330-acre Thomas Marshall leasehold, chiefly to determine whether other dwelling sites of the 1763-1773 period existed. Additionally, should the desired historic association with Thomas Marshall occur, the owner will pursue the future establishment of the John Marshall boyhood home children's park. The subsequent goal of the archaeological analysis, therefore, was designed to gather data for furthering future management and interpretation of The Hollow property. Fieldwork and analysis was enhanced by investigation of comparative data regarding the size of eighteenth-century structures in Fauquier County and the location of contemporary historic archaeological sites in the western Piedmont and Virginia.

Implementing a multiple-stage archaeological research design, "the entire landscape across the leasehold was sampled to see if expectations based on the known location of eighteenth-century houses were realistic, then focusing on the high probability of landforms."¹¹ "Transects were positioned to intersect level upland ridges and fingers, the most likely settings for eighteenth-century sites based on previous work in Virginia [and the Piedmont]."¹¹ The last fieldwork phase more intensively focused on the only other (west of The Hollow dwelling) ridge top north of Route 66 that had produced any artifacts, outward down through the agricultural fields, south of Route 66 to Rose Bank and the lowlands around the Primitive Baptist Church in Farrowsville. The northwest ridge contained an extremely low scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts only, with an abrupt drop in the fields and lowlands with increased distance from The Hollow house "which is a pattern characteristic of eighteenth-century sites elsewhere in Virginia."¹¹ The archaeologists concluded:

Taken together, the archaeological and archival research indicates that the timber-frame structure believed to be the boyhood home of John Marshall conforms closely to the expected location, size and attributes of the eighteenth-century home of a successful planter on the Virginia frontier, and that no other portion

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

of the property is more likely to contain the remains of an eighteenth-century domestic structure.¹¹

Combining the results of the 2001 and 2002 archaeological surveys, one outstanding reality occurs. Although creamware (1762-1820) was found at Rose Bank which gives it a late eighteenth-century potential, white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1770) was discovered at only one location on the entire 330-acre leasehold – in The Hollow dwelling site. The locations of artifact discoveries are shown on the additional documentation, colored USGS maps with the boundary of Thomas Marshall's 330-acre leasehold delineated.

All said, a compelling realization is that the finely-finished, colonial hall-and-chamber, Virginia house standing on the ridge north of Markham truly is the boyhood home of Chief Justice John Marshall, built in 1763-1764 by his father Thomas. The great grandson of the Chief Justice identified The Hollow in his letters, drawings and photographs. For at least two centuries, he and other Marshall descendants have come to see the earliest remaining house in the Hollow where their forefathers began. Some have excused the tenant house for lacking the grandness of Monticello, Mount Vernon, Stratford, Westover or the John Marshall House in Richmond, all seemingly more fitting to a gentleman of Virginia. Yet, as he was rising in economic and professional status as a planter, surveyor, Assemblyman and public servant, Gentleman Marshall built "one of the best eighteenth-century houses in the county," albeit on a leasehold **Section 8 Page 22**

property.¹¹ Thomas Marshall took a leave of absence from the House of Burgesses from December 1762 through October 1764, and two independent tree ring dating studies yielded a 1763 felling date for the timbers with construction of The Hollow dwelling by the fall of 1764. His lease for the 330-acre property indicated that the agent for landowners Richard Henry and Thomas Ludwell Lee was a resident on the tract before October 1765. Court records repeatedly evidenced Thomas Marshall was in the neighborhood in 1764. Archaeology found white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1770) only at The Hollow house after surveying the entire Marshall leasehold. Unlike the birthplace of James Monroe, deemed a nationally significant site, John Marshall's boyhood home still stands as a reminder of a loving father's ideals, and the seeds of virtue and honor which he sowed early in the breast of the nation's greatest jurist.

Dr. David C. Collins, CEO of Learning Tree International, dreams of sewing the same seeds of virtue and honor into willing minds with the creation of the John Marshall Boyhood Home Children's Park at The Hollow. Plans include preservation and restoration of the colonial hall-and-chamber house under the guidance of architectural historians, conservators and the Friends of the Hollow. Dr. Collins has already established a similar undertaking at Mount Blanc near Cobbler Mountain where the Chief Justice built a home for his son John that was lost to fire in the late nineteenth

century. Now called Learning Tree Farm, in cooperation with the Fauquier County School Board, children enjoy developing computer and photographic skills while learning about nature, plants, wild animals, archaeology and realize

local associations with the French and Indian War, American Revolution and the Marshall family's influence on Fauquier County, the state and nation. The educator hopes children will leave The Hollow remembering those blue hills, "What spires, what farms are those? That is the land of lost content, I see it shining plain, The happy highways where I went And cannot come again."¹¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 23

9.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological, Architectural and Dendrochronological Reports on The Hollow

Duncan, Josh, David Weese, Mike Klein and Emily Lindveit. "Archaeological Survey and Excavation at The Hollow Markham, Virginia." Fredericksburg, Virginia: Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 2002.

Duncan, Josh and Mike Klein. "Archaeological Survey of The Hollow Tract Markham, Virginia." Draft. Fredericksburg, Virginia: Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 2003.

Callahan, William J. and Dr. Edward R. Cook. "Tree-Ring Dating of the Hollow House, Markham, Fauquier County, Virginia." Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, November 2002.

Callahan, William J. Dendrochronologist., <engcal@snip.net>., "Re: physical evidence of storage," private email to Cheryl Shepherd, 31 May 2003.

Heikkinen, Herman J. "Final Report. The Last Year of Tree Growth for Selected Timbers Within 'The Hollow' As Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology." Blacksburg, Virginia: Dendrochronology, Inc., July 1996.

Sandbeck, Peter. "The Hollow: Architectural Investigation Report." Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 11 July 2000.

Sandbeck, Peter. "The Hollow: notes on archaeology, the chimney, etc." 5 February 2001.

Upton, Dell. "Report on the Hollow, Rt. F284 at Rt. 688, Fauquier County, Virginia." Winterthur, Delaware: Winterthur Museum, 18 April 1982.

Census, Court and Land Records

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Fauquier County Circuit Court Archives. 1785 State Census, Fauquier County, Virginia.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Chancery Suit 1857-008 *Colston's Exors vs Colston et als*, final decree August 10, 1857.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Chancery Suit 1871-006, *Ashby vs Green*, final decree April 13, 1871.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Land Causes Box 15. Deed of Trust 1843-004, Edward and Sarah Colston to Hon. Cuthbert Powell and Alexander Brown & Sons, Merchants of Baltimore City, 1 June 1862.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Mill Series, Box 1, 1759-1815.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Oversize Land Records and Disputes Box 2, 1724-011 to 1824-011. 1765-001 Assignment WmSon Webb to Wm Withers, 5 April 1791.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Oversize Land Records. 1773-003 Lease Assignment Thomas Marshall to John Webb, 11 September 1773.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Oversize Land Records. 1835-075. Plat & Survey of Edward Colston's Division of Leeds Manor.

Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Road Series, Box 1, 1759-1799.

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1759-1762, page 2, 24 May 1759.

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1759-1762, page 34, 28 February 1760.

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1763-1764, page 131, 23 June 1763, page 286, 24 May 1764.

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1759-1762, page 198, 29 February 1760.

Section 9 Page 24

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1768-1773, page 45, 3 November 1768.

Fauquier County Court Minute Book 1768-1773, page 227, 23 July 1770.

Fauquier County Deed Book 1, page 1. Surveyor's Bond. Thomas Marshall to the King, 24 May 1759.

Fauquier County Deed Book 2, page 355. Thomas and Mary Marshall to John Ariss, 26 August 1765.

Fauquier County Deed Book 2, page 424. Thomas Ludwell and Molly Lee and Richard Henry and Ann Lee to Thomas Marshall, 12 October 1765.

Fauquier County Deed Book 2, page 420. Thomas Ludwell and Molly Lee and Richard Henry and Ann Lee to William Marshall, 12 October 1765.

Fauquier County Deed Book 3, page 70. Sheriff Bond of Thomas Marshall, 28 March 1769.

Fauquier County Deed Book 5, page 282. Thomas Turner to Thomas Marshall, 1 January 1773.

Fauquier County Deed Book 11, page 536. Thomas Sr. and Mildred Corbin Lee to William Withers, 18 April 1794.

Fauquier County Deed Book 16, page 810. William and Patsy Withers to Nimrod Farrow, 14 October 1806.

Fauquier County Deed Book 18, page 311. Nimrod and Dolly Farrow to John Ashby Jr., ____ Day of ____ 1810.

Fauquier County Deed Book 20, page 93. John and Sarah Ashby to Nimrod Farrow, 30 June 1815.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Fauquier County Deed Book 20, page 366. Nimrod Farrow to John Scott; and Turner Dixon, Deed of Trust, 4 October 1816.

Fauquier County Deed Book 22, page 49. Nimrod and Dolly Farrow to John Ashby and Samuel Ashby, Deed of Trust, 17 August 1815.

Fauquier County Deed Book 23, page 296. Nimrod Farrow to Peter Adams and Alexander S. Tidball; Nathaniel Grigsby, Josiah Tidball and John Ashby, 25 August 1819.

Fauquier County Deed Book 25, page 234. Nimrod Farrow to Joseph G. Swift, Deed of Trust, 3 October 1818.

Fauquier County Deed Book 27, page 272. John Scott, Trustee to Edward Colston, 8 November 1823.

Fauquier County Deed Book 29, page 398. Nathaniel Grigsby and Josiah Tidball, Trustees, Nimrod Farrow and Nimrod Ashby and John Ashby to Turner Ashby, 1 August 1827.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 315. R. Taylor Scott, Special Commissioner to Edward C. Marshall, 12 April 1871.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 266. Edward C. and Rebecca C. Marshall to William A. Loney, 22 April 1871.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 315. R. T. Scott, Special Commissioner in Chancery Suit, *Ashby vs Green* to Edward C. Marshall, 21 April 1871.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 328. Edward Colston's Executors to Edward C. Marshall, 1 June 1862.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 330. William A. Loney to A. D. Payne, Trustee for E. C. Marshall, 22 April 1871.

Fauquier County Deed Book 63, page 334. Edward C. and Rebecca Marshall to Thomas Marshall, Trustee, 27 April 1871.

Fauquier County Deed Book 69, page 4. William A. and Alice Louisa Loney to James R. Green, 20 October 1877.

Section 9 Page 25

Fauquier County Deed Book 73, page 431. Rebecca C. Marshall and John Marshall, Trustee to Thomas Marshall of Fairfield and Courtney Marshall, wife of Thomas Marshall, Deed of Release, 11 December 1882.

Fauquier County Deed Book 111, page 221. Courtney N. Marshall, widow of Thomas Marshall, Susan A. Marshall, Henry M and Agnes T. Marshall, Thomas Marshall, Jr., Emily Cary Marshall and Alice B. Marshall, Children and Heirs at Law of Thomas Marshall, deceased to C. E. Strother, 15 October 1914.

Fauquier County Deed Book 121, page 434. James R. Green to J. Tulloss and Edith Virginia Jones, 15 February 1917.

Fauquier County Deed Book 130, page 390. Walter H. Robertson, Special Commissioner to Sue B. Foster, 15 October 1927.

Fauquier County Deed Book 142, page 303. Edith Virginia Jones and James R. Green Jones to Katharine Rogers Jones, 22 January 1936.

Fauquier County Deed Book 161, page 141. Sue B. Foster and husband Thomas R. to Theodore C. Lake, 21 January 1947.

Fauquier County Deed Book 231, page 385. Theodore C. and Katharine Jones Lake to Commonwealth of Virginia, Certificate of Taking for Route 66, 24.6 Acres, 19 July 1965.

Fauquier County Deed Book 290, page 368. Fauquier National Bank, Executor of Katharine Jones Lake Estate to Commonwealth of Virginia, Certificate of Taking of 0.71 Acres for Route 66, 16 May 1973.

Fauquier County Deed Book 310, page 24. Fauquier National Bank to Trustees of the Markham Methodist Church, 11 June 1974.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Fauquier County Deed Book 382, page 231. Fauquier National Bank, Executor of Katharine Jones Lake Estate to Commonwealth of Virginia, 19 June 1979.

Fauquier County Deed Book 586, page 756. The Fauquier National Bank, Executor of the Estate of Katharine Jones Lake, Deceased to Warren K. Montouri, Trustee, 13 November 1987.

Fauquier County Deed Book 602, page 871. Fauquier National Bank, Executor of Katharine Jones Lake Estate to Julie A. Martin, 17 May 1988.

Fauquier County Deed Book 865, page 1312. Warren K. Montouri, Trustee to Learning Tree Farms LLC, April 12, 2000.

Fauquier County Highway Plat Book 3, page 110.

Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1820-2000.

Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Records, 1782-1850.

Fauquier County Will Book 1, page 353-355. Last Will and Testament and Inventory of John Webb, 7 February 1777; 25 May 1778; 24 August 1778.

Fauquier County Will Book 50, page 270. Last Will and Testament of C. E. Strother, 17 May 1926; 1 July 1926.

Section 9 Page 26

Fauquier County Will Book 85, page 304. Last Will and Testament of Theodore C. Lake, March 1968; probated April 1968.

Fauquier County Will Book 91, page 690. Last Will and Testament of Katharine Jones Lake, 6 December 1968; 18 December 1970.

Lancaster County Will Book 12, page 239. Last Will and Testament of Charles Burges, 4 November 1732; 14 March 1732/3.

Northern Neck Grant Book D, page 64. Dated 13 September 1731. Microfilm Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, Virginia.

Northern Neck Grant Book E, page 32. The Lord Fairfax's Plat by John Warner, 15 November 1736.

Prince William County Court Minute Books 1752-1757.

Prince William County Deed Book Q, page 19, 28 March 1763. Division of Charles Burges's 13,879 acres.

United States Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedules, Fauquier County, 1850, 1860.

United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, Fauquier County, Stafford County, 1810 -1870.

United States Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedules, Fauquier County, 1850, 1860.

United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Sussex County, Delaware, 1870.

Primary Sources – Acts of Assembly, Correspondence, Diaries, Journals, Manuscripts and Maps

Adams, John Stokes, ed. *An Autobiographical Sketch by John Marshall*, 1827. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1937.

Ashby Family Papers 1845-1934 (Bulk 1861-1862) 246 items. Manuscripts Mss1 As346a, Folder 27-29 Dorothea Farrar (Green) Ashby. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

Ballagh, James Curtis, ed. *The Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, Vol. 1. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1911-14.

Cullen, Charles T. and Herbert A. Johnson, eds. *The Papers of John Marshall*. Vol. 2. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

deButts, Dulany F. to Cheryl Shepherd, 22 March 2002.

DuVal, William. The Papers of William DuVal 1748-1842. Manuscripts Mss2 D9567 b. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

Egloff, Keith. "James Monroe Family Home Site" or "James Monroe Birthplace." National Register of Historic Places Inventory –Nomination Form, 1 December 1976.

Fauquier County Picture Collection. Richmond, Library of Virginia.

Force, Peter, ed. *American Archives*. Washington, D. C., 1836-46.

Hening, William Waller, ed. "An act to vest certain intailed lands, whereof William and John Armistead, gentlemen are seized in trustees, to be sold for payment of the debts due from the estate of their father. *The Statutes at Large*. Vol. 3: 88. Richmond, Virginia: J. & G. Cochran, Printers, 1821.

Hening, William Waller, ed. "An act for the better enabling the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Charles Burges, gent. Deceased, to pay his Debts, and Legacies, August 1734." *The Statutes at Large*. Vol. 4. Richmond, Virginia: Franklin Press, 1821.

Higgins, Ralph. Marshall Family Papers, Personal Collection. Richmond, Virginia.

Jefferson, Thomas. The Thomas Jefferson Papers. Richmond: Library of Virginia Personal Papers Collection 28212, Miscellaneous Reel 484-488.

Section 9 Page 27

Johnson, Herbert A., ed. *The Papers of John Marshall*. Vol. 1. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974.

Kennedy, John Pendleton, ed. *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1761-1765*. Richmond, Virginia: The Colonial Press, E. Waddy Co., 1907.

Klein, Mike, Senior Archaeologist, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College <mklein@mwc.edu>. "Hollow questions." Private response to Cheryl Shepherd, 17 June 2003.

Lee Family Papers 1652-1896. Manuscripts Mss10: no. 121 Microfilm 217 items, Four Letter Books. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

Lee Papers 1750-1824. Personal Papers Collection 35357, Main Microfilm Cabinet 42. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Lee, Richard Henry. The Richard Henry Lee Papers 1767-1833. Personal Papers Collection 21465, Photostats. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Manuscripts from the John Marshall House 1771-1835. Personal Papers Collection 26078, 36103. Misc. Reel 384. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Marshall Family Business and Legal Papers, 1763-1829. Mss 1106, Box 6. Charlottesville: University of Virginia.

Scheel, Eugene. "Fauquier County Commonwealth of Virginia." Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier National Bank and Eugene Scheel, 1985.

Stephenson, Richard W. and Marianne M. McKee, eds. *Virginia In Maps*. Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2000.

Upper Goose Creek Baptist Church Records 1801-1859 (bulk is 1827-1832). Manuscripts Mss4 UP653 b. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

U. S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774-1875. A Bill for the Relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris and their Securities in the Senate of the United States, S. 64, 21 February 1823, A Bill for the Relief of Nimrod Farrow, Richard Harris and their Securities, S. 95,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

15 April 1824, Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress.

Virginia Board of Public Works Inventory. "Manassas Gap Railroad" List of Subscribers, 1850-1851. State Government Records Collection, BPW

136. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Virginia Board of Public Works Inventory. "Manassas Gap Railroad" Plan and Profile of the Manassas Gap Rail Road from its junction with the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road to the town of Strasburg, John McD. Goldsborough, Chief Engineer, 1851, Ms. Colored, Fragmented. State Government Records Collection, BPW 521. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Virginia Board of Public Works. "Manassas Gap Turnpike Company Records," 1847-1848. State Government Records Collection, BPW 317. Richmond: Library of Virginia.

Virginia Historical Inventory Map of Fauquier, circa 1937.

Washington, George. *The George Washington Papers*. Richmond: Library of Virginia Microfilm Reel 1, Series 1B.

Washington, George, *The Diaries of George Washington*. Vol. 2. *The George Washington Papers*. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress.

Washington, George to Thomas Marshall, 27 March 1789. Ms Gen 502 (15). Scotland: Glasgow University Special Collections.
<<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=5221>>.

Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. "Thomas Marshall Cabin,." Frances B. Foster, 5 August 1937.

Theses

Gaines, William Harris Jr. "Thomas Marshall." Thesis Presented to the Graduate Faculty of the University of Virginia in Candidacy for the Degree
of Master of Arts. Charlottesville: University of Virginia, August 1941.

Section 9 Page 28

Interviews

Green, Alexander G., Jr. of Markham. Telephone interview by author, 16 June 2003.

Green, Henry C. of Markham. Telephone interview by author, 15 June 2003.

Klein, Mike, Senior Archaeologist, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College. Telephone interview by author, 17 June 2003.

McCarty, Elsie. Interviewed by author at her home Willow Hill in Delaplane, Virginia, 23 November 2001.

Wells, Camille. Telephone interview by author. 11 April 2003.

Secondary Sources - Books, Periodicals, etc.

Avirett, James B. *The Memoirs of General Turner Ashby and His Compeers*. Baltimore, Maryland: Selby & Dulany, 1867.

Baird, Nancy, Carol Jordan and Joseph Scherer. *Fauquier County [Virginia] Tombstone Inscriptions*. Vol. 2. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000.

Baker, Leonard. *John Marshall A Life in Law*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974.

Baker, Norman L. *Valley of the Crooked Run*. Delaplane, Virginia: Norman L. Baker, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

Bedini, Silvio A. "The Marshall Mystery." *Professional Surveyor*, July/August 1987.

Beveridge, Albert J. *The Life of John Marshall*. Vol. 1. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916.

Binney, Horace. *An Eulogy on the Life and Character of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Delivered at the request of the councils of Philadelphia, on the 24th September 1835*. Philadelphia: Printed by J. Crissy and G. Goodman, 1835. Reprint, Chicago: Callaghan & Company, 1900.

Brown, Stuart E., Jr. *Virginia Baron: The Story of Thomas 6th Lord Fairfax*. Berryville, Virginia: Chesapeake Book Company, 1965.

Bushong, Millard K. *General Turner Ashby and Stonewall's Valley Campaign*. Verona, Virginia: McClure Printing Company, Inc., 1980.

Cocke, Charles Francis. *Parish Lines Diocese of Virginia*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1967.

Chitwood, Oliver Perry. *Richard Henry Lee Statesman of the Revolution*. Morgantown: West Virginia University Library, 1967.

Cunningham, Frank. *Knight of the Confederacy*. San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Company, 1960.

The Daily Richmond Whig, 17 June 1830.

Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee. *Fauquier County Virginia 1759-1959*. Warrenton: Virginia Publishing, Inc., 1959.

The Fauquier Democrat, 26 May 1934, 4 April 1968.

Fauquier Historical Society. "Thomas Marshall." *Bulletins*. First Series, 1921-1924. Richmond, Virginia: Old Dominion Press, Inc., 1924.

Glassie, Henry. *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*. Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1973

Hardy, Sallie E. Marshall. "John Marshall Third Chief Justice of the United States As Son, Brother, Husband and Friend." *The Green Bag*, vol. 8, no. 12. Boston, 1896.

Harrison, Fairfax. *Virginia Land Grants*. Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1998.

Section 9 Page 29

Housman, A. E. (1859-1936) *A Shropshire Lad*.

Hughes, Sarah. *Surveyors & Statesmen*. Richmond: The Virginia Surveyors Foundation, Ltd. and the Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., 1979.

Isaac, Rhys. *The Transformation of Virginia 1740-1790*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982.

Johnson, Herbert A. *The Chief Justiceship of John Marshall 1801-1855*. Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1997.

Joyner, Peggy Shomo. *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys Dunmore, Shenandoah, Culpeper, Prince William, Fauquier and Stafford Counties 1710-1780*. Vol. 3. Portsmouth, Virginia: Peggy S. Joyner, 1986.

Lee, Cazenove Gardner Lee Jr. *Lee Chronicle; Studies of the Early Generations of the Lees of Virginia*, 2nd ed. New York: Vantage Press, 1997.

Lee, Edmund J. *Lee of Virginia 1642-1892*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1974.

Lee, Richard H. *Memoir of the Life of Richard Henry Lee and His Correspondence*. Vol. 1-2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, William Brown Printer, 1825.

Loth, Calder, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. 4th ed. Charlottesville: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, University of Virginia Press of Virginia, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

-
- Loth, David. *Chief Justice*. New York: Greenwood Press Publishers, 1949.
- Lounsbury, Carl R. *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.
- Macgruder, Allan B. *John Marshall*. Vol. 10. American Statesmen, Standard Library Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1885.
- Marshall, John. *The Life of George Washington*. Vol. 1 and Vol. 2. Philadelphia: James Crissy and Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co., 1840.
- Mason, Frances Norton. *My dearest Polly*. Richmond, Virginia: Garrett & Massie, Incorporated, 1961.
- McCarty, Clara S. *The Foothills of the Blue Ridge in Fauquier County, Virginia*. Warrenton, Virginia: The Fauquier Democrat, 1974.
- Meade, Bishop William. *Old Churches Ministers and Families of Virginia*. Vol. 2. Philadelphia, 1857. Reprint, Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995.
- Moffett, Lee. *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County, Virginia*. Warrenton: Lee Moffett, circa 1972.
- Paxton, William M. *The Marshall Family*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co., 1885.
- Pessen, Edward. *The Log Cabin Myth*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1984.
- Peters, Joan W. *The Tax Man Cometh: Land & Property in Colonial Fauquier County, Virginia 1759-1782*. Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1999.
- Rhodes, Irwin S. *The Papers of John Marshall*. Vol. 1 and Vol. 2. Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.
- Russell, T. T. "Fauquier County Virginia Survey of Farm Places." n. p. 1984.
- Russell, T. Triplett and John K. Gott. *An Historical Vignette of Oak Hill, Fauquier County Home of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States and Native Son of Fauquier County*. Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 2000.
- Sanchez-Saavedra, E. M. *A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution 1774-1787*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1978.

Section 9 Page 30

- Slaughter, Rev. Phillip. *St. Mark's Parish*. Baltimore, Maryland: Rev. Phillip Slaughter, 1877.
- Smith, Jean Edward. *John Marshall Definer of a Nation*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1996.
- Sparacio, Ruth and Sam, ed. *Deed and Will Abstracts for Westmoreland County, 1734-1736*. McLean, Virginia: Antient Press, 1995.
- Tyler, Lyon G., ed. "The Washington-Wright Connection." *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*. Vol. 4 New York: Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1976.
- Upton, Dell. "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-century Virginia." *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Van Doren, Charles, ed. *Webster's American Biographies*. Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Company, 1975.
- The Virginia Gazette*, 15 November 1770, 7 May 1772, 13 May 1772 and 13 May 1773.
- Wells, Camille. "The Eighteenth-century Landscape of Virginia's Northern Neck. *Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine* 37 no. 1 (December 1987): 4217-4255.
- Wells, Camille. "The Planter's Prospect: Houses, Outbuildings, and Rural Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia." *Winterthur Portfolio*, no.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia

1

(Spring 1993): 1-31.

Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. "Thomas Marshall Cabin." Frances B. Foster, 5 August 1937.

Works Progress Administration Records. *Old Homes and Families of Fauquier County, Virginia*. Berryville, Virginia: Virginia Book Company, 1978.

Section 10 Page 31

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References (continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5- 18	240920	4311880	6- 18	241120	4311780
7- 18	241100	4311460	8- 18	240830	4311460
9- 18	240780	4311240	10- 18	240540	4310900
11- 18	240500	4310640	12- 18	240000	4310700
13- 17	760040	4311340	14- 18	240020	4311540
15- 18	240440	4312000	16- 18	240340	4312380

The approximate boundary of the 322.3-acre parcel is delineated by the property outline on the Linden and Upperville, Virginia quadrant USGS maps included herewith and marked by the preceding UTM reference points.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**The Hollow
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Hollow is situated approximately twenty-four miles northwest of the county seat in Warrenton and about four-tenths of a mile north of the village of Markham in Marshall Magisterial District. The property is bordered on the west by Leeds Manor Road (Rt. 688), on the south by Marshall School Lane, Beulah [Church] Road and Naked Mountain on the east and the foot of the mountain with pastureland and orchards on the north. Interstate Route 66 lies south of its berm that rises above Marshall School Lane. Rose Bank, formerly lying within the historic property, and Markham are south of this four-lane highway, and the John Marshall Highway (Route 55) runs through the village and intersects with Leeds Manor Road. This boundary is the same land purchased by Learning Tree Farms LLC on 12 April 2000 in Deed Book 865/1312 and outlined on the above-referenced USGS maps, site plan and GIS maps herewith.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary contains much of the 330-acre leasehold conveyed by Thomas Ludwell Lee, Richard Henry Lee and their wives to Thomas Marshall "whereon the said Thomas Marshall now lives" on 12 October 1765. The frame 1763-1764 frame dwelling, stone meat house ruins, barn ruins and frame chicken house remain on the southern portion of this boundary. This perimeter also includes the natural south-to-northwest flowing branch of Goose Creek which runs east-to-west through the original southern boundary of Marshall's leasehold in Markham. Goose Creek and this tributary served as the eighteenth-century water source for Thomas Marshall and his family, apparently the only settlers among the lessees with a standing dwelling prior to execution of the indenture. The portion of the leasehold west of Leeds Manor Road is not within this nomination boundary because Learning Tree Farms LLC holds no title to those tracts. However, recent archaeology conducted over the 330-acre leasehold did not unearth any eighteenth-century artifacts on that western land.